boys was a Virginian, and settled in Western

New-York in 1805. RETURN OF GENERAL MANSFIELD. Gen. Mansfield returned from Connecticut this morning. He will take command of a division in Virginia to-morrow. His former Aid, DeKay,

returns with him, and will continue to be a member of his staff. GENERAL BLENKER'S DIVISION.

Gen. Blenker now commands a division already

comprising seven German regiments. MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR SPRAGUE Gov. Sprague arrived this morning, and returned this afternoon.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT HATTERAS IN-

LET. The Commanding General at Hatteras Inlet

has not yet been determined upon. General Joseph F. Reynolds was at first selected, but he will probably be ordered to the Potomac. An officer of military experience and commanding abilities will be assigned to this important post. THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The pay-rolls of Col. Young's Kentucky Cavalry and the New-Hampshire 3d were given to the Paymasters to-day. The paying off of the troops

is proceeding briskly. CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

The troops stationed on this side of the Potomae are in good spirits and fine condition, and will evidently give as good an account of themselves, in case of need, as their brothers across the river. The few sick of the 2d New-Hampshire have iron cots, and every comfort from triends at home. The Philadelphia Ladies' Aid Society are doing good work for the other regiments, and goods sent to them at No. 441 Eleventh street will be well disposed of.

THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH COURT-MARTIAL.

A court-martial is sitting at the Octagon House Fort, Albany, for the trial of the Lieutenant-Colonel and several Captains of the New-York 27th, accused by Col. McCunn of pocketing the pay of imaginary soldiers. Col. Green of the Massachusetts 14th is President of the Court, Major Champlin of the Michigan 2d is Judge Advocate, and Col. McCunn prosecutor. The evidence adduced goes to show there was an organized system of plunder, by which several Irish companies were swelled by men detailed from each other, and answering to false

THE STATE MILITARY AUTHORITY. The General Order, No. 71, already extended

to Pennsylvania, was applied to Ohio this morning. Gov. Dennison has now the same powers and responsibilities, with respect to all regiments raising or to be raised in that State, as were given to Governors Curtin and Morgan. PERSONAL.

Mrs. Fremont arrived this evening, and is at Willard's. She does not show signs of the severe work which she has been doing in the service of the country at St. Louis,

COLORADO DELEGATE. H. P. Bennett (Republican) is elected delegate from Colorado Territory by at least 300 majority. Four companies of infantry, and one of cavalry, raised in the Territory, are now at the seat of war. Others are forming.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE. Col. Hawkins has already formed the nucleus

of a North Carolina Brigade, in 200 men, whom he has mustered into service. THE MUTINY OF THE MISSISSIPPI TIGERS.

The report that the Mississippi Tigers Regiment, opposite Leesburg, have mutinied, is be-Beyed by the Government. GEN. FREMONT'S WANTS.

Postmaster-General Blair went to Missouri this afternoon. He will see what Gen. Fremont needs, and take measures to supply him.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA. A carefully-prepared report, presented to the Sanitary Commission to-day, speaks very encouragingly of the condition of the troops at and pear Alexandria. There were but few patients with diseases of a malarious type-much fewer than ten days since. The cases of diarrhea are diminishing. The little dysentery is of a very spild type.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD. A telegram from St. Louis says that a train will run on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in a few days.

Fo the Associated Press WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861. ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Great activity prevails in all departments of the Navy-Yard; 1,675 men are employed, and many of them night and day .. Shot and shell and all kinds of ammunition continue to be forwarded to proper points in immense quantities. The manufacture of Dahlgren cified cannon progresses without intermission. The farwitzer-drill is conducted under experienced officers. and the seamen there have acquired great proficiency. THE PRIVATEER SUMTER AGAIN.

The Government has received advices from Trinidad dated August 7, by which it appears that on the 30th of July the privateer Sumter sailed boldly into the harbor and reported herself to the authorities of that island as being on a cruise. She was last from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Mississippi river bad already captured no less than eleven American vessels. The Sumter landed eight opers in a destitute condition. Contributions were made for their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them until they could be shipped to the United States. The Sumter remained there till the 5th ult. and was allowed to supply herself with coals and other necessary outfit. The British flag was hoisted on the Government fing-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel Cadmus appeared to be on amicable terms with those of the Sumter. The merchant who supplied the coals did it with the consent and approval of the Attorney-General. There had been I American Consul at Trinidad for many months.

THE CASE OF ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN. The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to Daniel Lord, esq., of New-York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, September 19
Sir: I have received your letter of ye Size: I have received your letter of yesterday, relating to Algernon S. Sallivan, a political prisoner, now in custody at Fort Lafavette. This Department is possessed of treasonable correspondence of that person, which no rights or privileges of a isaver occurse; can justify or excuse. The public safety will not admit of his being discharged.

In view of the many representations made to me in this case, I pray your excuse for giving this letter to the public.

With great respect, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

RULED ENVELOPES. About the first of October the Post-Office Depart ment will substitute the ruled envelopes for the unruled, without additional charge to the public,

PASSPORTS. In order to correct misapprehension, inquiry has been made at the State Department, where it was acertained that Public Agents are stationed at every ar coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports.

ports all quiet down the Potomac. At Acquis Creek pussed the Yankee, which was safely lying there with her convoys.

GONE WEST Postmaster-General Blair and Quantermaster-General Meigs left here to-day for the West. SKIRMISHING.

Considerable skirmishing took place last night be tween our troops and those of the enemy, cearlthe Chara Bridge A large scouting party, under command of Gen. Smith, advanced during the night as far as Lewisville, seven miles distant from the Chain Bridge, where they were attacked by the Confederate pickets John Dwinille, of Company H. New-York 19th,

was killed. Two officers, one a Major and the other a Captain, in Col. Stewart's Virginia regiment, were taken prisoners by our forces. They refused to give Two privates of the De Kalb (New-York) Regiment

fell into the hands of the Confederate pickets this morning, near Hunter's Chapel, to the right of Ball's A Confederate soldier, who had lost his way, was

taken and brought in by our cavalry to the Chain Bridge to-day. A large number of Confederates, within the last

three days, has encamped near Falls Church. FROM MISSOURI.

SKIRMISHES-MOVEMENTS OF REBEL FORCES. ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

Eight prisoners were sent to St. Louis this morning They were captured in a skirmish between the Home Guards and the Rebels, at Dougal's Prairie, in Gasonade County. Two of the Rebels were killed; and n another skirmish the same day, ten more of the Rebels were killed and 32 horses captured, at snother place near Cuba. Two scouts were taken with Pro yost Marshal McKinstry's passes in their pockets. Advices from Springfield to Friday, are to the effect

that no battle had been fought between Montgomery and Rains, up to Tuesday last. Ben McCulloch was reported to be at Fort Smith, and his troops were en oute for Fort Walker, in Arkansas. Nothing definite was known of his future movements, but it was supposed that his force would remain near the line, ready o act in concert with the Missouri Rabels, as occasion might require. Gen. Price had gone to reënforce Gen. Rains. Their

united forces were about 7,000 when last heard from. Gen. Price was about fifteen miles from Fort Scott, Kansas, and a battle was expected to take place on Tuesday of last week.

Claib. Jackson left Springfield on Sunday night to join the State forces. Gen. Fremont's proclamation reached Springfield on

Wednesday last, and created considerable excitement. REBELS DRIVEN FROM A BATTERY.

POOLESVILLE, Md., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, the picket guard at Conrad's Ferry discovered a body of rebels at work, which, on inspection with glasses, proved to be the erection of a twompun battery. Word was sent to Gen. Stone's headquarters, and a section of a battery was forwarded The rebels discharged two shells without effect. Ou guns responded with spherical-case shot, which caused a stampede among the rebels. The distance between the two batteries was not less than three-quarters of a

The Medical Director, Dr. King, informs your correspondent that the army presents an extraordinary degree of health considering the change of climate, the changeable weather, and the season for new fruits and vegetables. There are very few serious cases now in the regimental hospitals. Those which are of this character wille be sent to the General Hospital at Baltimore in a day or two.

BREAKING UP OF A MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Baltimons, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1961.

A letter to The Baltimore American, from a citize: of Leesburg, says that a whole Mississippi Regiment, stationed there, revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and started home. This is from a responsible and reliable man, who has furnished The American regularly with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to his note, "This is reliable."

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON THE CAPTURE

OF FORT HATTERAS.

BAUTHORY, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1961.

A copy of The Richmond Whig, which has been received here, has a most sureastic article on the cap ture of the Hatterns Forts, censuring, by implication the Confederate authorities, and which commences in

this style: Let us initate the nutmeg Chinese by all means. The fort has been taken, many hundreds of men have surreadered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder has been captured, the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gatlant 'North State' is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take 30,000 men to regain the fort, but that is nothing. What do we want with it? It was built for fun, evidensly. Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the warning given by Northern papers. It would be the hight of folly and treason te accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises. We, who live at the relat of Government, know too well the superhuman energy, the sleepless vigilance and miraculous promptitude of every department, to entertain for a moment the shadow of a shady rge amount of powder has been captur rigitance and miraculous prompations of every department, to entertain for a moment she shadow of a shady snesseion of any shortcoming on the part of any one nearly or remetely connected with the Administration. Picayune Batler can now leave as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course we will whip them, for have we not the greatest number of unarmed militia?"

No boat from Old Point Comfort arrived this morning.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sapt. 10, 1881. Gen. Beniamin C. Howard was nominated for Governor this morning by the Secession Peace Convention

JUDGE OGDEN'S CHARGE. PATERSON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861. At the opening of the Passaio Circuit Court this morning, Judge Ogden charged the jury at length on

our national difficulties, taking strong ground against

Secession, and in favor of sustaining the Government. MAINE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861. The Maine 8th Regiment, Col. Strickland, will arrive in New-York to-morrow forenoon, via the Ston-

SOUTHERN ITEMS. Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861. The late movement of the Federals in Kentucky, creates considerable consternation at the South. Tennessee papers demand prompt action, and say that Kentucky's neutrality has been abandoned, and call for an earnest effort to sustain what they call the True

People of Kentucky. On the 3d, Major-General Polk issued general orders for all officers and soldiers in his department on furlough to repore without delay.

The Richmond papers of the 5th contain what purports to be a reliable estimate of the Federal force in and around Washington. The total is put down at

The Atlant's (Ga.) Confederacy of the 5th says there is little dout's that the Confederate Government is in late receipt dispatches from Commissioners in Eumor of these are represented to be that France, Engand, and Europe generally are greatly agitated on the American question, and that the recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe will be short accomplished.

The South a papers complain of the fact that millions are sent g orth by the banks and espitaliets of the

The Savannah News of the 5th adds to the matenent that the whole coast of Florida is blockaded.

In an article on the capture of Hatteras, The Mer phis Appeal of the 8th makes a loud complaint of the inefficiency of the Military Board, and expresses the fear that the military leaders are too much engrossed in prosecuting the war in Virginia to accord the necessary degree of attention to the sea-coast and the Miseissippi Valley.

Const-guard companies are increasing along the coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

The Crescent of the 7th condemns the Military Board of Mis. suppi for inactivity to not adding to her coast

A dispatch from Nashville to The Gazette says that Parson Brownlow and son have been arrested by a Secession officer from Nashville. A gentleman informs us that the charge is ostensibly for circulating Helper's Book.

A Richmond dispatch to The Knozville Register states that the Quartermaster's Department at Richmond has been very active of late. Contracts have been made lately for camp and field equipage to the amount of 180,000 sets.

Gen. Polk has issued the following proclamation: The Federal Government having, in defiance to the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality, by establishing camp depots of armies, and by organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore, immediately opposite, and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a m necessity for the defense of the territory of the federate States that the Confederates occupy Co-

mbus in advance.

The Major-General Commanding has therefore not

The Major-General Commanding has therefore noted thimself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it in pursuance of this decision. He has thrown sufficient force into the town and ordered to fortify it.

It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion they assure them that every precaution shall be taken to insure them quiet protection to their property, with personal and corporate rights.

(Signed)

Columbus 2004 1 1001 Columbus, Sept. 4, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861. The Southern Rights Convention met here to-day in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Seventy counties were represented. Resolutions were offered and are now being acted upon, the substance of which cannot be ascertained till to-morrow.

Nothing was done to-day by the Legislature, the Senate having adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM CAPT. WELCH OF SCHR. MARY ALICE. SEPT. 10, 1861.

I see it stated that I conversed with the prisoners taken by the Confederates at Bull Run or Manussas. I beg to state that I had to pase them without notice, as I was called by name several times in passing, and according to orders, although at liberty, could not recognize them. I saw several prisoners I was ac quainted with, but, under the instructions of the Confederate Marshal, I passed on. I will now give you a statement of the number of privateers fitting out and already gone from Charleston: Privateer Beauregard, Capt. Sibly, 40 men, to sail Sept. 1; steamer South Carolina, alias Bull Run, Capt. Coxsetter, 80 men; Light Ship, from Rattlesnake to St. Helena, as a bat tery, 40 men. The crews are mostly in prison, as they refused to serve after hearing of the loss of the Petrel, as all the privateeramen from the Confederate States belong to Charleston, and are natives of New-York and Liverpool. I must return them thanks for their kindness to me when under escort to Richmond.
W. G. WELCH, Schr. Mary Alice.

THE PAYMENT OF THE BALTIMORE TRAITOR-POLICE PROHIBITED.

Gen. Dix has issued the following order to the Mayor of Baltimore:

Mayor of Baltimore:

Harduarters Department of Pernaturalia.

Baltimore, Md., 2d September, 1861.

To the Hon. Guo. Ww. Brown, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Sin: Heasons of State, which I deem imperative, demand that the payment of compensation to the members of the old City Police, who were, by a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners, dated the 27th of June last, declared to be "off duty," and whose places were filled in pirrannee of an order of Major-General Banks of the same date, should cease, I, therefore, direct, by virtue of the authority vested in me as commanding officer of the military forces of the United States in Baltimore and its vicinity, that no further payment be made to them. Independently of all other considerations, the continued compensation of a body considerations, the continued compensation of a body of mon, who have been superseded in their functions by the order of the Government, is calculated to bring its authority into disrespect, and the extraction from the citizens of Baltimore, by taxation, in a time of general depression and embarrasement, of a sum amounting to several hundred thousand dollars a year, for the payment of nominal officials, who render it no service, cannot fail, by creating wide-spread dissatisfaction, to disturb the quietade of the city, which I am most auxious to preserve. I feel assured that the payment would have been voluntarily discontinued by yourself, as a violation of the principle on which all yourself, as a violation of the principle on which all compensation is bestowed—as a remaneration for an equivalent service actually performed—had you not considered yourself bound by existing laws to make it. This order will relieve you from the embarrassment, and I do not doubt that it will be complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX. Major General Commending.

Mayor's Orrec. CITH Hall, Harrisony, Sept. 5, 1964.

Siz: I was not in town yesterday, and did not receive nutil this morning your letter of the 2d instant, ordering that no further payment be made to the members of the City Police.

bers of the City Police.

The payments have been made heretofore in pursuance of the law of the State, under the advice of the City Counselor, by the Register, the Controller, and

Without entering into a discussion of the considerations which you have doemed sufficient to justify this proceeding. I feel it to be my duty to enter my protest proceeding this interference by military authority with the

proceeding. I feel it to be my duty to enter my protest against this interference by military authority with the exercise of powers lawfully committed by the State of Maryland to the officers of the city corporation, but it is, nevertheless, not the intention of the city authorities to offer resistance to the order which you have issued, and I shall therefore give public notice to the officers and men of the City Police, that no further payments can be expected by them.

There is an arrearage of pay of two weeks due to the force, and the men have, by the law and rules of the Board, been prevented from engaging in any other business or occupation. Most of them have families who are entirely dependent for support on the pay received. I do not understand your order as meaning to prohibit the payment of this arrearage, and shall therefore proceed to make it unless prevented by your further order.

I am, very respectfully, your obsellent servant, I am, very respectfully, your obsellent servant, CECO, WM, BROWN.

her order.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. BROWN,
Mayor of Baltimore.
Maj. Goa. Jone A. Dir., Baltimore. Md.

FURTHER RAILROAD DEPREDATIONS BY THE CONFEDERATES. THEIR REOCCUPATION OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THEIR REOCCUPATION OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received positive information that during the last two or three weeks an army of the Confederates has occupied the country along their line, from Harper's Ferry toward Hancock, and that further serious depredations have been committed by them upon the Company's property. All the machinist tools, machines, and materials for repairs of engines and cars, have been taken from the Martinsburg repair-shops, amounting la value, it is said, to nearly \$40,000. Five medium-sized passenger-locomotives have also been removed by turnpike through Winchester. This latter movement seems to have been ingeniously performed. The front wheels or truck of the engines were removed, and hauled upon wagons, while strong wooden wheels were substituted and with which the engines were where substituted, and with which the engines were

were substituted, and with which the engines were hauled away by teams of twenty-eight horses.

It is said that the locamotives and the shop machinery have all been carried to the Mannsas road for transport to Richmond. The locomotives are a portion of those burned by the Con ederates in June last, tion of those burned by the Con ederates in June last, and, being very seriously injured, can hardly be put to use by them for a mouth or more, from the necessity of extraordinary repairs being required. Beside the foregoing, some eight or ten miles of the iron, constituting the track west of Martinaburg, above North Mountain, are reported to have been taken up and carried arms, to the same direction; also a considerable ried away in the same direction; also a considerable portion of the telegraph wire, forming the railroad

point where persons enter the United States, going to be coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of piasporta.

Commodors Porter has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty on the Mississippi River.

PROM THE POTOMAC.

The Mount Vernor arrived this afternoon, and is a local process and original places are now accompled by detachments of Confederates.

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Virginia sides of the Potomae generally through Jefferson, Berkley, and Morgan Counties. Beltimore American.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TREMAIN. In the following letter Mr. Tremain, nominated for Attorne General, declines being a candidate, and as-signs his reconst therefor:

AT.BANT, Sept. 9, 1861. Albant, Sept. 9, 1861.

To the Manbers of the Democratic State Committee.

GENTLENES: On the day succeeding the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention, I first learned from the Compens that the Convention, after unanimously tender, 18 the nomination for Attorney-General to my distinguished friend Mr. Kernan, and his declension, had conferred it upon me. After some days of careful and anxious consideration of the subject. I have come to the conjustion to decline the numect, I have come to the conclusion to decline the nom-

It is scarcely necessary that I should declare that I

an at this day, as I have ever been, a Democrat from study, reflection, observation, and conviction. Before the commencement of the dreadful civil war which is now being waxed against our Government, my voice and feeble influence had been exerted, to the extent of my ability, to promote peace between the North and the South.

North and the South.

But while the Union-loving Democrate of the North, in common with thousands of others, were laboring to avert the dangers that were threatening our beloved country, the South closed the door to all negotiation and compromise by an appeal to arms.

The events that followed need not be rebeared. It is enough to say that at this day a combination of Rebels exists more formidable than any our country has ever witnessed, and more weeked in the purposes it avows than any which has been formed since the time when Catilins headed the consciracy against

time when Catiline headed the conspiracy against The object of this conspiracy is to break up the best

Government on earth. Its leaders are men encamped with hosts of armed men in the vicinity of our Na-tional Capital, and we know not how soon the thunder of hostile cannon may be heard at or within its very walls. Our country-its institutions-the Union

tional name, fame and honor, everything in short that is dear to us as patriots, the glories of the past and the precious hopes of the future—all are threatened with In this hour of fearful peril, the country calls on all

her true and loyal sons to put down this monstrous Rebellion. Hotest men may conscientiously differ as to the true policy to be pursued to accomplish this To me it seems entirely clear that Secession is an abominable political hereay. It follows as a located abominable political hereay. It follows, as a logica sequence, that it is the duty of the Government and o

good citizens to put forth all their resources and all their energies to overcome it. Everything calcul-te divide the loval citizens of the country should avoided, and nothing should be done to encourage the unfounded belief among the Rebels that divisions exist as to the course that should be pursued against Bearing in mind that acts committed in time of war.

Bearing in mind that acts committed in time of war, under the pressure of necessity and self-preservation, are not likely to ripen into precedents for times of peace, we should regard with toleration all things done by the constituted authorities with an honest purpose to uphold the authority of the Government, and to put down rebellion. Though their strict legality may be questionable, let us treat the legal point as Mr. Jefferson advised the people to regard his assumption of doubtful power in the purchase of Louisians—with crudent allence.

with prodent alience.
So long as the rebels insist on their neuroped and treasonable Government, and put forth Secastion as the corner-stone of their Confederacy, and remain in arms with fixed treasonable purpose, we cannot initiate negotiations for peace unless we are willing to recog-nize their pretensions and to divide the Union. When the rebellion is overcome, in whole or in part, or less obnoxious claims are put forth by the rebells, we can negotiate for a settlement.

Meanwhile the great issue of sustaining the Unio

Meanwhile the great issue of sustaining the Union swallows up all other resuses. The rebellion must be crushed or Republican Institutions fall, and with them periah Liberty and Democracy. While this momentous question is pending, let our mottobe, "Our Country, our Whole country, and nothing but our country. Our Union first, last and forever."

Entertaining these general views, and being quite willing, personally, to ree a temporary suspension of partisan strifes and contests in this crisis, I am refuctantly compelled to believe, as I look over the proceedings of the Convention and review other acts of our promittent representative men, that differences of opinion exist between myself and those who nominated me, and that on this single war question, my views are

me, and that on this single war question, my views are not in harmony with theirs. I hope and trust these differences may, ere long, disappear.

With these convictions, while I tender to the Con-

vention and to all its members my emerce thanks for the bonor they have conferred on me. I am constrained to decline the nomination for Attorney-General.

Yours, very truly, LYMAN TREMAIN

ARMY AND NAVY.

The steamer Belviders arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Tard yesterday. She will take out a supply of stores and a detachment of blue jackets, numbering two hundred, for the United States steam corvet Pensucola, now at the Washington Navy-Yard.

The United States steamer Alabama also came to the rard to be fitted out and raceive her armament.

The steamers Stars and Stripes, Satellite, and Gene ral Putnam, which have been in the yard a little time, received their armament yesterday, and will no doubt leave without delay. The Stars and Stripes carries

four 32-pounders; the Satellite has one 30-pound rifled gan forward, and one 63 smooth bore aft; the General Putnam's armament consists of one 15-pound rifled gan forward, and a smooth bore 32-pounder aft.

One of the Fort Fickens soldiers, who came home in the Rhode Island, died on Sunday night, in the Naval Hospital, and was buried yesterday. A firing party of Marines, from the Brooklyn Barracks, was detailed to attend the funeral. The deceased soldies telonged to the 2d Cavalry, U. S. A.

Captain G. C. Brown, well known to the traveling public for the last twenty years in count tion with the steamer Empire City, has been appointed. Acting Volunteer, Lieutenam in the navy. Captain Brown's

unteer Licutenant in the navy. Capsain Brown's abifilies as a semman have toen abundantly proved, and his appointment to the navy is one spon which we may congratulate not only himself but the service

at large.
Lientenant-in-Command Walk is detached from the James Adger, and Lieutenant in Command Merchant is appointed in his place. This is the told time the commanding officer of the James Adger has been changed within a very short time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Burbank, Commandant

Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Burpays, Commandant of the St. Louis Arsenal, has been relieved by Major Sturges, and will attend to the organization of the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., of which he was recently appointed fleutenant-Colonel.

No orders have yet been received relative to the disposition of the Texan troops at Fort Hamilton.

The ordnance department on Governor's Island, under the able management of Major R. H. K. White-

ley, continues extremely active. There seems to be a lack of space for the munitions of war constantly arriving there. Dahlgreus, columbiads, mortars, and guns of nearly all denominations, and boxes of allot. Boats of one kind or another are constantly there, delivering or receiving cargoes of warnks stores.

GOV. MORGAN'S U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY. GOV. MORGAN'S U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY.
This command, hitherto known as the "lat Regiment United States Horse Artillery," or "Col. Latson's" Regiment, is encamped at Elm Park, Staten Island. The officers some time ago preferred charges of a serious nature against Col. Latson, the commandant, and requested him to resign, but as he refused to do so, the complaints and specification were forwarded to the War Department, and yesterday morning official dispatches were received setting forth that Col. Latson's authority to recruit and raise a regiment had been revoked, and that he had no longer any connection with the organization.

organization.
ol. Falmer of Uties, an experienced officer, has so cepted the Coloneley, and it is expected that to-day be will be officially empowered to enter upon his duties.

When it became known that Col. Lateon's connection with the regiment with the regiment was severed, the officers at once ca-tered upon the duties of recruiting with energy. There will be five full companies by the end of the week, and as the matter is now entirely in the bands of the Governor there will be no delay in arming and equip-CONSOLIDATION OF THE GERMAN REGIMENTS.

In consequence of the great number of Germa egiments that existed some weeks ago in an incon regiments that existed some weezs and in an incomplete state, the patriotic efforts of our German citizous who entered with zeal in the good work of suppressing the rebellion, were completely thrown away for want of concentration, and it was found necessary that some plan should be devised for hastening their organization. Accordingly several meetings were held at the Cooper plan should be devised for hastesing their organization. Accordingly several meetings were held at the Cooper Institute by those who had the matter at heart, and a Committee of nine was appointed to select from the list of regiments in course of formation the three commands that had made the most favorable progress, and recommend the same to the attention of the Union Defense Committee. After proper investigation, the following regiments were selected and their claims for aid laid before the Defense Committee. Framont Regiment, Col. Rose; Fith German Riffes, Col. Van Amaberg; and Brickel's German Artillery. The result was an appropriation of \$0,000 to be equally divided beborg; and Brickel's German Artillery. I necessary was an appropriation of \$0,000 to be equally divided between the threecommands, with the provise that they should be filled to the maximum standard and be ready should be filed to the maximum standard and be ready

of September, and that on the day of march the mone? should be paid pro rata to the regimental quarter masters. With this excouragement the three regiments named have nearly completed their organizations, having so far filled their ranks by recruiting and by consolidation with unsuccessful organizations, that they will be able to leave on the day designated, and they will be able to leave on the day designated, and perhaps before. As the \$5,000 appropriation will not be necessary for the formation of the three regiments, the Committee have recommended the German Rangers, Col. Schoening, as proper recipients of the balance. Cols. Rosa, Van Amsberg, and Brickel are gentlemen distinguished by military training, and many of the subordinates have seen service in the European armies.

ALBANY VOLUNTEERS A company of infantry was yesterday sent from Riker's Island to Albany, by order of the Commander -Chief, to complete a regiment organizing in the

CAMP LIBRARY WANTED.

The Army Committee of the New-York Tonng Men's Christian Association are very anxious to obtain a library for the use of the soldiers at Camp Lyon, Scaradale, Westchester County.

This camp, as our readers are aware, is a permanent one for the instruction of volunteers, and nowhere would a donation of books be more useful or more gladly received. Publishers or private families, having spare volumes, will confer a great favor by sending them to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Bible-House, camer of Third avenue and Ninth street, where they will be uniformly covered and forwarded to Scaredale. Not only religious works are desired, but books of history, biography and travel, and in short any books of a readable and moral character, standard magazines, reviews and illustrated periodicals will also be very acceptable.

U. S. QUARTERMANTER'S OFFICE.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. No regiments left the city vesterday. The departure of the mounted rifles, Col. Dickel, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Littlejohn Libel Suit. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PULASKI, Tuesday, Sept. 10—8:15.

The case of Littlejohn against Greeley was called this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and a jury impanneled. Justice Bacon of Utica presided. The Hon. Henry Foster of Rome, the Hon. C. B. Sedgwick of Syracuse, Messrs. Marsh, Webb, and J. C. Churchill of Oswego, appeared for the plaintiff. J. T. Williams, esq., of New-York, Messrs Porter and Cagger of Albany, and Mesers. Grant and Allen of Oswego, appeared for the defendant. The counsel for the defendaut claimed the opening upon the issues made by the proceedings. Pending this discussion the Court took a recess.

PULASKI, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

The suit for libel brought by the Hon. D. C. Littleohn against Horace Greeley was called up this afteroon before Judge Bacen.

There is an immense attendance of witnesses on oth sides, but the greatest number on the part of the defendant. Thurlow Weed, Peter Cagger, Abraham Van Vechen, Geo. Opdyke, and other notables are here. The

Sheriff is after Geo. Law with an attachment. It

seems that the Legislature of Winter before last is to be thoroughly overhauled. The counsel for the plaintiff are D. H. Marsh, J. C. Churchill, Henry A. Foster, and Chas. B. Sedgwick. The defendant has retained Messrs. Grant & Allen of Oswego, J. F. Williams of New-York, and Mr. Porter

The Conventions at Syracuse. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

The city is overflowing to-night with delegates and xcitement. The two conventions call together an unusually large number of persons and every hotel is entirely filled up. There is at present less talk about andidates than at any Convention for years past, the whole interest being absorbed in one idea of making a ticket calculated to enlist the sympathies of the masses of most of the prominent men in the Republican organization, with the exception of Thurlow Weed, who was anxionsly looked for in the evening train by the Central Committee, but who will not be here till to-morrow. He is delayed at Pulaski, where he is subpensed as a witness in the Greeley and Littlejohn libel case, growing out of charges of legislative corruption made against

Littleichn by THE TRIBUSE. Everything is unsettled, but there is little doubt that the two Conventions will cooperate to-morrow, and not in harmony. C. T. Hurlbut of St. Lawrence will probably be temporary Chairman of the Republican ion, and Simeon Draper is talked of for pernament President.

A good feeling prevails among the Republican dela-

Mr. Dickinson is not here at present.

W. D. Murphy publishes a card denying that he sympathizes with Secessionists, and avowing himself a true Union man, and declaring his intention to support the ticket, if made in good faith, and not as a ten der to

Movements of Hon, Gideon Welles,

The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was to day invited to a public dioner by a large number of the prominent citizens of Hartford, including non of all parties. The invitation was headed by Chief Justice Williams, Judge Ellsworth, and the Hon. H. C. Deaning. The invitation has not as ye been responded to, but will probably be declined in ea sequence of an early return to Washington.

Rattrond Accident.

RELAY House, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.
The 5 o'clock morning train from Washington cam cto collision this morning with some cartle on the track at Eik Ridge Landing, 10 miles south of Baltimore. The engine, tender, mail, and baggage-cars were smashed, one of the passenger-cars injured, and

The mall-agent, baggage-master, engineer, and fire man, were slightly injured, but fortunately no passen-gers were burt, although their escape was miraculous. The train with be delayed for a few hours.

Arrival of the City of Manchester off Cape Race.

Sv. John N. F. Thesday, Sept. 10, 1981.
The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, 28th, via. Queenstown, 30th, passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news ynett of the Associated Press. She reports having encountered very strong headwinds during the whole passage. She has £ 37, 300 in specie, 57 cabin, and 178 steerage passengers. All well Her advices have been anticipated.

Pire in Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Taesday, Sept. 10, 1861.
An extensive fire occurred at half past two this

morning, destroying property to the amount of \$60,000, mostly insured. A lot of contraband goods seized here were stored in one of the buildings consumed. The goods were insured for \$10,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ALMOST ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN MURRAY STREET .-Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a fire was dis covered to be in progress in the wholesale grocery store of H. Welch, No. 100 Murray street. The officer on post, as soon as he saw it, had the door broken open, when the application of one pailful of water quenched the flames. On examination, it appeared that a quantity of camphene had been poured in under the doorway, and then lighted. But for the timely and praiseworthy conduct of the police officers, the fire would undoubtedly have been disastrous.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. MCCLELLAN .- A fine steel portrait of Gen. McClellan is published by Geo. W. Elliott of Franklin square.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE COMING,-Collector Barney has received a dispatch from Secretary Seward inform ing him that Prince de Joinville is a passenger on the stoamer Africa, now due at this port. The Prince is socempanied by his sen, whom he designs, with the permission of the Government, to place in the United States Marai School as Mowport.

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THE CATILINE ARSON.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Is may be remembered that in April last the etcam-beat Catiline of New-York was purchased by Chus. A. Stelson, jr., from the agents, M. M. Freeman & Co., No. 56 South street, for the sum of \$18,000, and that sebacquently the Government chartered the steam-boat from its new owner, Mr. Stetson, for \$10,000 a month, for hree months, to be used in the United States service, subject to orders from Fortress Monroe. Cap tain Isaac O. Phillips was hired to run her, paying all expenses, at the rate of \$2,800 a month. The appears to have been arranged so that M. M. Freeman & Co. still remained the agents of the boat; also, that they advanced the money with which to effect the purchase, and that the insurance upon the boat was secured to Freeman & Co. The boat was insured for \$25,000, and there was a provise in the charter that if by any accident the Carinne should be lost, the pro-prietors were to be paid the sam of \$40,000 by the Government.

On the 2d day of Jaly Gen. Benj. F. Betler went on board the Catiline from Fortrees Monroe to Newport News, and returned to the Fortress between 8 and 9 clock the same evening. After the General had landed at the Fort, the Gatiline pushed off, and when she was about two hundred yards from the shore a fire burst forth from the boltour of the smake-stack.

From an investigation now in progress in this city, at the instance of Fire Marshal Baker, some very important details have been developed in relation to the destruction of the vessel.

James Larkin, a young man, who refers for his veracity to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Thurlow Weed, esq., the Hon, Preston King, U. S. Senator from New-York, and a host of other gentlemen of like social standing, was on board the steamboat Catiline at the time of the unfortudate occurrence, in the capacity of confidential clerk for the agents, M. M. Freeman & Co.

This Mr. Larkin, in conversation recently with another young gentleman named Laler, a confidential triend and acquaintance stated that he had run some turpentine around the bottom of the smoke stack of the Catiline just after the boat had pushed off from the fort, at the time she was burned. These facts coming to the knowledge of Fire Marshal Baker, he went before Justice Quackenbush and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Lalor, and on Saturday he was taken before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when the facts set forth were elicited Yesterday the case came up again for examination

in the same Court, when Councilman Van Tyne the tified that Capt. Phillips, Larkin, and Lalor, while is his saloon, in Dey street, a few days since, got into a dispute, in the course of which Capt. Phillips was informed by one of his associates that he had him in a tight place, and could have him sent to Atburn. The examination also developes a statement to the

effect that the capram had sold a number of articles from on board the Catiline previous to the night when she was burned. Capt. Phillips says that when the fire broke out, he went and "woke up" Larkin; but Larkin states that nobody "woke him up," that he got up himself, and ran toward the smoke-stack, where the fire was, but, finding it too hot, retreated to the stern of the vessel.

It does appear, however, that Marshal Bricer has woke up" somebody in time to discover the origin of the fire.

The examination will be continued in the as Court next Monday.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER Joseph M. Scribner, widely known in the social, b ness, and military sphere, died on Sunday, the 8th inst, at his residence, in Brooklyn. The bare fact will strik a tender chord in a thousand become: for be who gone was one of the chosen ones; to whom all that to kindly, was " native and to the manner born." was beloved, because he overflowed with lov

Republican Association of the Eleventh Ward, J. Perry, Chairman, passed the following resolution eference to the recent action of the Kings County ublican General Committee:

Resided, That our Delegates to the Kings County Go Committee be requested to make overy effort to have the urbus respecting Collector Barney, passed Sept. 3, re-idened descriptions. The resolutions referred to demanded the removathe present Collector.

THE YEARLY REPORT OF THE SUPERISTRADE OF THE POOR .- The last Annual Report of the Super tandant of the Pone shows that on the Slat of last there were 1.150 immates in the different institions, namely: in Almsbouse, 307; Hospital, 319, Asylum, 302; Nursery, 216. There were admitted and born during the year, 5,276: besides which there were 21,023 who received temporary relief, nucling the total number supported, wholly or in part, 28,032. The not expenses of each department during the year, were as follows: Almshouse, \$27,233 %; \$33,608 88; Asylum, \$27,861 11; Nursery, \$10,38

store and bakery, \$3,062.56; general, \$17,055.57. Qui, OF THE ELEVATORS,-Mr. A. C. Mustava structing a now elevator at the Atlantic Dock. South Brooklyn. It was commenced about a year and is expected to be in working order by the lat-October. The building is of brick, with walls two thick; it will have a front of 460 feet, and will be feet in depth. Its capacity for storage will be ? 000 bushels, and it will possess all the modern impr ments for screening fand purifying grain. The ste engine will be of 80 horse power, and the machin will elevate 5,000 bushels per hour. The tower levating is 35 feet by 40 at the base, and 100 feet hig

A SHOOTING CASE.—Mr. James Richards, region South Third street. S. D., allows that on Monday rights one discharged a loaded gun at the window of instead The ball charged the window, and narrowly scraped dairy one demost.

Two Francis and one Front -- Vosterday of noon two funeral parties came in collision at the Tent street Ferry. The one was an Irish funeral, and to other was a Scott Life Guard funeral. As the tw mournful parties approached the farry over which they were about to convey the remains of departe friends, a fight broke out, in the course of w Police Officer Smith was severely hurt, and Cept Gregory of the Scott Life Guard was cut in the head and otherwise severely injured. For a time stone and brickbats were thrown about in the most reckles manner, many of the mourners being bridged and maimed. John Quinn, James Power and Edward McGuire were arrested and locked up.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.-The question of abolishing blavery was again considered last evening. Mr. Tousey in the chair. Mr. Dyer made a warm speech, without touching on the resolution, and Mr. Bourne then delivered a very long anti-abolition Bourne then delivered a very long annual argument, which did not agree with the sentiment of the audience. He was bissed, and Mr. E. Websies replied in a manner which called forth Mr. Bourne's reacutment. Amid considerable disorder, many sembers claiming the floor, she meeting adjourned in good humor, and without furthering the investigation of the question under consideration. After the adjournment, Mr. Oliver denounced the use of improper fanguage is rebutting arguments on the recolution.

The following is the specie list of the Hambang Da. Bernuse.-The Rev. Dr. Bethune & about to

retire from his pastoral charge in the church in floventy, first street. He intends to ge to Italy, where it is probable he will make his future home. With this change it is understood that he also intends to residuant the pulpit altogothes.